

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1622—Surrender of Mannheim to Tilly.
1640—Long Parliament began.
1790—Foundation stone laid for Blackfriars bridge across the River Thames.
1793—La Salle arrived at mouth of the Miami.
1795—French Directory chosen.
1806—French occupied Hesse... Battle of Strelitz.
1812—French defeated Russians near Wiazma.
1814—Americans abandoned and destroyed Fort Erie.
1837—Constitution of Hanover abrogated by royal ordinance.
1854—Battle of Inkerman.
1856—Visit of Victor Emmanuel of Italy to Queen Victoria.
1861—The Confederate schooner Bermuda, ran the blockade at Savannah.
1867—Gen. Sherman announced the Indian war at an end.
1871—Eleven women and children killed in panic in negro church in Louisville.
1872—Monument to Sir Walter Scott unveiled in Central Park, New York.
1880—Presidential proclamation declaring North and South Dakota States of the Union.
1890—Grand hotel, San Francisco, destroyed by fire... The first Japanese parliament opened.
1901—Maverick National Bank, Boston, failed... President Roosevelt proclaimed himself dictator of Brazil.
1902—Celebrations in honor of Luther at Wittenberg.
1904—Nicholas II. proclaimed Emperor of Russia... The new "serum cure" for diphtheria announced by Dr. Roux of Paris.
1905—Two earthquake shocks felt in many parts of the Western States.
1906—American peace commissioners demanded whole of Philippines from Spain... American naval reservation established at Honolulu... Russia mobilized a strong naval fleet at Port Arthur.
1900—Cuban constitutional convention opened at Havana.
1902—British cable completed around the world... Fifteen killed and seventy injured by explosion of election fire-works in Madison Square, New York.
1903—New Irish land act went into operation... Panama proclaimed its independence.
1904—Liberals victorious in Canadian elections... Russian warships left Vigo, Spain, for the East... Eva Booth appointed commander of the Salvation Army in the United States.
1905—Five thousand Jews reported killed in Odessa during the riots.



Taft, on his western speaking tour, pointed out that if Hearst were elected Governor he would immeasurably overshadow Bryan in the contest for the Democratic nomination.

Attorney General Moody and United States Senator Knox made speeches for the regular Republican ticket in Pennsylvania, and both took occasion to declare that local and municipal abuses within the party should be remedied.

Taking up the gauntlet thrown down by the regular Republican leaders, State Treasurer Berry of Pennsylvania filed with Attorney General Carson a detailed statement of the overcharge and irregularities in connection with the completion of the \$13,000,000 State capital. He said there was a system of bidding, by which the price paid for work exceeded the bid many fold. Attorney General Carson replied that the evidence was insufficient to substantiate Berry's conclusions and refused to act.

Postmaster General Cortelyou has announced his intention of retiring from the chairmanship of the Republican national committee before he becomes Secretary of the Treasury, and it is expected that Henry S. New of Indiana will take the vacant place.

Philadelphia papers have made public affidavits which declare that Dr. Swallow, the preacher prohibitionist leader, had negotiated with Senator Penrose and had received \$5,000 for his attack on Emery. The deal is alleged to have been made through a third party. Dr. Swallow immediately brought action for libel.

Frank H. Wasker, who is the first delegate from Alaska to the national Congress, has reached Washington. His home is at Nome, near the Arctic circle. He was elected on a non-partisan ticket representing the interests of the miners.

With the assistance of the administration's desire to observe all treaty obligations, should the San Francisco authorities fail to realize the effect of their policy upon the obligations, it is understood that the President will consider the power of the government to enforce treaty guarantees. It is also reported that some of the Japanese restaurant keepers of San Francisco have been boycotted.

PUSH WEATHER MAP.

UNITED STATES FORECASTS WILL EXTEND NORTHWARD.

Washington Weather Men Hereafter to Reckon with World Conditions Instead of Those of America Alone—Hemisphere Now Covered.

Beginning this month, the United States weather map will be extended to include a complete grasp of the northern hemisphere. Maps are being prepared, for use by forecasters of the government, which will include Alaska, Tomsk and Ekaterinburg, in Siberia. In addition, the "icebergs" which mean the area of low winter barometer of the North Atlantic, soon will begin making reports by cable. The opening of cable service to Iceland, just announced, will make this possible.

Already the weather bureau receives reports from western Europe, including London, Paris, Hamburg and half a dozen points in Great Britain. Every morning a cable from the Azores covers conditions in the South Atlantic region, including Lisbon. Arrangements are now being completed for daily reports from the "Bering Sea" low barometric area. In the summer storm season the West Indies region is completely reported.

Broadly speaking, the northern hemisphere will report daily on its weather conditions to the bureau in Washington. There will still be large gaps; as, for instance, the Aleutian Island chain from Alaska across to Siberia, which will need to be covered later by arrangements for wireless reports, or for reports from steamships crossing the Pacific by the "great circle" route. Nome, Alaska, for the time being, will be the extreme report from American territory to the far Northwest. As soon as possible—which means when observers can be engaged—reports from interior Alaska will be secured.

For International Reports. And beyond this in the not distant future there will be an international weather reporting arrangement, just as there is now an international postal agreement, whereby the world's weather conditions will be reported in co-operation and forecasts will be made, covering long periods.

"We will be able," said Chief Garrett of the Chicago weather bureau, "at least to notify the Kansas farmer of the outlook for weather long enough in advance to enable him to pick a propitious harvest week. It is not only important to tell what the weather will be, but to tell how long it will last; to forecast a rainy week and a fair week. We will be able to inform people when it will be safe to cut their hay and allow it to cure on the ground, or to notify a farmer whether a cutting week will be safe for cutting hay. A State fair management will be able to learn at the beginning of its week of entertainment whether the weather is likely to be good, or whether a postponement would be desirable."

The greatest land area on earth is the immense continental plain from St. Petersburg east to the Pacific—7,000 miles in extent. This area has more to do with making weather than any other such area on earth, because land is subject to greater extremes of heat and cold than water. Hence, to forecast weather, it is desirable to know conditions prevailing over this land area. It is this that the weather bureau has arranged to do.

The arrangements just closed with the Central Physical Observatory at St. Petersburg will secure reports from the points named in this great area of land expanse. With them the whole realm of possibilities of weather forecasting will be vastly enlarged. Washington for the first time will be able to reckon intelligently with world conditions, and as the experts become familiar with these conditions in detail, they will make accurate forecasts for a far longer time than ever before.

Kansas City lodging houses appear to be the kind not to build.

The cab strike in New York won't hurt just now, while so many other wheels are going round.

Perhaps Miss Krupp was glad to get the Kaiser's consent, but really it was none of his affair.

That Nicaraguan hurricane which killed nine men was more destructive than a Cuban revolution.

It is being proved by the investigation in Chicago that the talk about a grain trust is not all chaff.

The New York magistrate who committed his own cock to jail is a martyr to the law's conventions.

Had it not been for Penochant's long line of American John Smiths might have been cut off right at the start.

Ex-Senator Burton has established a precedent, but he gets no credit for it.

The men who robbed the Auz Vasse (Mo.) bank were not trust magnates. They overlooked \$70,000.

Gen. Funston doesn't need to be popular in Cuba. He has enough popularity in the United States to last a while.

The question of the lady or the tiger can't be compared with the mystery of the note in the Weitzman mail case.

It seems to be the general consensus of expert opinion that the way to get lasting peace in Cuba is with a shoe last.

When he heard that Bowie had declined not to make a Zion out of Mexico, President Diaz must have felt greatly relieved.

Two hundred and four brass bands are to play in a contest at the Crystal Palace, London. That's something to blow about.

Washington schools ask a million dollars more than they had last year. This "bread" is "ritin" and "rhythmic" is getting expensive.

Magoon is getting things down so fine in Cuba that he even makes the crowd happy when he asks the oilier holders to resign.

LABOR WORLD

UNITED STATES FORECASTS WILL EXTEND NORTHWARD.

Shoemakers in England get \$3 a week, and in this country \$20.

Shoemakers in Austria get \$7 a week, while in Lynn, Mass., they get \$12.

The National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America will hold its annual convention in New York Dec. 3.

It has been definitely decided by the Central Labor Union of Scranton, Pa., to build a \$70,000 labor temple for the use of the trades unions.

The bootblacks of Montreal, Can., are organizing, with a view of improving their condition and enforcing a general charge of 10 cents for a shine.

In 1904 the unions in the building trades of Denmark showed the largest membership, the aggregate for 180 unions being nearly 13,500 members.

The remittances to China made by coolies or laborers at work in other countries is now estimated to reach \$75,000,000 annually, including \$5,000,000 said to be sent home by the indentured coolies in the Transvaal mines.

As compared with last year, out of 272 British trade unions, with a membership of 590,010 making returns, 22,528 were unemployed at the end of August, being only 3.8 per cent, as against 5.4 per cent in August, 1903—a big drop.

Not a child is working in any cigar factory in New England. The New England conference alone spent \$20,000 on labor agitation and advertising. The aggregate spent by the local unions in addition is estimated at probably \$200,000.

The New Jersey State Federation of Labor charges that wholesale violations of the child labor law prevail throughout the State. The employment of children at night work, which is contrary to the law, is declared to be a common practice.

Rhode Island State Bureau of Industrial Statistics has issued its annual report for 1905. It shows that the number of wage earners has increased nearly 10 per cent over 1904, with 59,428 as against 54,180 the previous year. In the same period the total wages paid increased more than 11 per cent, from \$22,630,536 to \$25,138,300. An even greater increase is shown in the value of products with a gain of 16 per cent, the figures showing \$120,440,252 in 1905, as compared with \$109,140,753 in 1904.

A Boston man, just returned from San Francisco says: "While it would be a difficult problem to designate the salaries paid to the various kinds of labor, I know positively that bricklayers get \$10 a day for eight hours' work, and their tenders receive no less than \$5 for the same hours of labor. Stationary engineers are paid \$6 a day for eight hours, and the unskilled labor is paid at least \$4.50 a day. Plasterers demand and receive anywhere from \$8 to \$10 a day. These are only a few of the figures, but all the other wages can be easily estimated from these."

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, was asked by a Pittsburgh, Pa., reporter what the former thought of the entry of the American Federation of Labor into politics. Mr. Mitchell said: "Being officially connected with the Federation, the move certainly has my hearty endorsement. As it has been made on a non-partisan basis, it is one that will commend itself to the American voter, and, consequently, succeed. We aim in this campaign to stand by our friends and resolutely oppose the men who are allied with the forces that can be honestly classed as enemies of the trades union movement. I feel confident that the step taken by the Federation is the only correct way of solving the situation."

A Magazine for the Blind. Through the charitable impulses of Mrs. William Ziegler, widow of the late head of the Royal Baking Powder Company, the first periodical for the blind is about to be launched at New York for free distribution to 70,000 blind persons in the United States. It will contain news of the day and literary matter besides letters from the inmates of blind institutions, telling of their work and interests. The magazine will be printed in both systems of raised letters, namely, Braille and the New York point. Both are composed of characters based upon the common alphabet, so that the blind can detect the letters and words by the finger tips moving over the embossed surface. The new magazine is to contain 100 pages, which are of necessity printed only on one side, and as the paper has to be heavy, each number will be a bulky book, but all books of this kind are carried through the mail without postage, and making all allowance for this, the cost of the periodical is estimated at \$200,000 per year. The bureau of education has been asked to furnish a list of the names and addresses of the blind persons capable of reading the point system. The inspiration of this charity was Mrs. Ziegler's blind son, now 40 years old, who lost sight soon after birth. Walter S. Holmes is to be editor and manager. The offices are 1931 Broadway, and it is desired that persons knowing blind people shall forward their names and addresses to the bureau of education. A key to the point system will be sent free upon request.

English to Grow Cotton Here. A second commission representing Lancashire, England, cotton spinners is about due at New York, invested with the authority to buy extensive tracts of land in the Southern States for the purpose of experimenting in the growing of cotton.

Famous Hymns Barred Out. Bishop John J. O'Connor of the Catholic diocese of Newark, N. J., has instructed all of his churches to discontinue the use of the hymns "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "Lead, Kindly Light," in their services. The latter might be sung after the conclusion of the service, but the former never, as the law of the church does not permit the singing of any hymn that is not part of the liturgical service. "Lead, Kindly Light" was written by Cardinal Newman before his conversion to the Catholic religion.

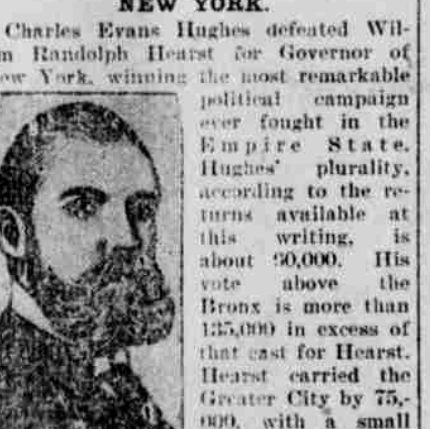
Chicago Quits Co-education. William D. McClintock, dean of the University of Chicago, announced that the faculty had finally decided upon complete segregation of men and women students, and henceforth the men would be at one university, one for women and another for men. The buildings for the women's dormitory and recitation rooms are to be entirely removed from those of the men; the students of different sexes will never meet except occasionally on the campus. The dean says that the university life needs to be more secluded and freer from the publicity which is now its greatest failing.

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS

COMPLEXION OF CONGRESS.

States.	Rep.	1906	1904	Senators.	1906	1904
Alabama	9	9	9	12	12	12
Arkansas	7	7	7	10	10	10
California	10	10	10	12	12	12
Colorado	3	3	3	6	6	6
Connecticut	5	5	5	6	6	6
Delaware	1	1	1	2	2	2
Florida	3	3	3	6	6	6
Georgia	11	11	11	12	12	12
Idaho	1	1	1	2	2	2
Illinois	18	18	18	24	24	24
Indiana	9	9	9	12	12	12
Iowa	10	10	10	12	12	12
Kansas	8	8	8	10	10	10
Kentucky	1	1	1	2	2	2
Louisiana	1	1	1	2	2	2
Maine	4	4	4	6	6	6
Maryland	4	4	4	6	6	6
Mass.	11	11	11	12	12	12
Mich.	12	12	12	14	14	14
Minn.	8	8	8	10	10	10
Missouri	1	1	1	2	2	2
Montana	4	4	4	6	6	6
Nebraska	1	1	1	2	2	2
Nevada	1	1	1	2	2	2
N. Ham.	1	1	1	2	2	2
N. J.	25	25	25	26	26	26
N. Y.	25	25	25	26	26	26
N. D.	2	2	2	4	4	4
Ohio	16	16	16	20	20	20
Ore.	2	2	2	4	4	4
Penn.	26	26	26	31	31	31
R. I.	2	2	2	4	4	4
S. D.	2	2	2	4	4	4
Tenn.	8	8	8	10	10	10
Tex.	1	1	1	2	2	2
Utah	1	1	1	2	2	2
Vermont	2	2	2	4	4	4
Wash.	9	9	9	12	12	12
W. Va.	1	1	1	2	2	2
Wisconsin	9	9	9	12	12	12
Wyoming	1	1	1	2	2	2
Total	222	222	222	250	250	250

Charles Evans Hughes defeated William Randolph Hearst for Governor of New York, winning the most remarkable political campaign ever fought in the Empire State.



Particular interest, so far as the congressional situation is concerned, has been manifested all over the country in the results in Missouri, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio. The question in Missouri was whether the Republicans could maintain their hold upon the State. The returns indicate that they have not carried enough districts to justify them in claiming that Missouri is now a Republican State and that it will probably cast its electoral vote for a Democratic President next year.

In Pennsylvania, where the heavy loss was anticipated, the result is due to the fact that a fusion ticket, representing both Democrats and Republicans, was in the field in opposition to the regular Penrose Republicans.

In Illinois the Republican losses in the congressional districts were perhaps caused by a return to the normal basis before the McKinley wave of 1904. The situation in Illinois is no different from that of the country at large, and the Democrats have resumed their position as a strong minority party in the House of Representatives. The election of a House of Representatives with a large Republican majority makes practically certain the election of Cannon as Speaker of the House in the Sixtieth Congress.

Congressman Babcock of Wisconsin, formerly chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, failed of election. Congressman J. W. Wadsworth, for many years chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture at Washington, was defeated in the Thirty-fourth New York District. Congressman Nicholas Longworth was re-elected in Cincinnati.

Gov. Davidson, with the Republican State ticket, was elected in Wisconsin. The Governor's plurality is upward of 60,000, and the remainder of the State ticket but little behind, this on one of the lightest votes ever cast. From the returns it is apparent that not much over a two-thirds vote was cast. The apathetic conditions noted before the election were too pronounced to be overcome by the State central committee. The returns from the legislative districts indicate the Republicans will have about the same number in each house as they have had for the past six years, which gives them an overwhelming majority. In Milwaukee District Attorney McGovern was re-elected by a little more than 100 plurality. This was the most bitterly fought contest in the State. McGovern was defeated for the Republican nomination at the primaries and ran as an independent against Boden, his successful competitor. The surprising thing in the contest was the strength shown by the Social Democratic candidate Thiel, and until the final figures were received looked as though he had won. Complete returns for Milwaukee gave Thiel 14,285; McGovern, 13,554, and Boden, Republican, 11,762.

With only about 75 per cent of the vote cast that was recorded two years ago, Gov. Fred M. Warner, Republican, has been re-elected by about 90,000 majority in Michigan, a very heavy gain on his showing of two years ago, when his Democratic opponent made a remarkably strong campaign. The entire Republican State ticket was elected by about the same majorities as last year. Possibly two or three Democrats will gain seats in the Legislature. Michigan will send a solid Republican delegation to Congress, all twelve of the party candidates being safe by easy majorities. The Legislature will choose a Senator to succeed Russell A. Alger, William C. McMillan of Detroit, Republican; William Alden Smith of Grand Rapids and Arthur Hill of Saginaw are the favorites, with Congressman Townsend the dark horse.

PENNSYLVANIA. The Republicans won a sweeping victory in Pennsylvania. Edwin S. Stuart, Republican, for Governor, was elected by 60,000 plurality over Lewis Emery, Jr., Democratic and Lincoln party candidate. In Philadelphia the old Republican organization was also victorious. Apparently the next Legislature will be largely Republican in both branches. The Democrats are believed to have gained four or five Congressmen in the State. One of them is J. Davis Broadhead, probably elected in the Twenty-sixth District over G. A. Schneebeli, Republican. Broadhead is a nephew of the late Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy.

VERMONT. At the Vermont State election held Sept. 4 the Republican ticket, headed by Fletcher D. Proctor, son of Senator Redfield Proctor, won handsily. The majority, 15,000 for the ticket, was the usual off-year Republican figure in the State.

SOUTH DAKOTA. Owing to the light vote cast in the State the Republicans carried South Dakota by 25,000 to 35,000 plurality, a falling off of from 15,000 to 20,000 from the vote of two years ago. Philo Hall and William H. Parker, Republicans, were elected Congressmen at large.

Elections were held Tuesday in forty-two States, and while the results in a number of instances were of unusual interest, it may be said that generally speaking there were no great surprises. Throughout the South the Democratic State and congressional tickets have been elected by the usual majorities. In the West and East the States that were aligned two years ago in the Democratic or Republican columns show no material change, the Democrats making gains in some instances and the Republicans in others. The Republicans retain control of Congress by a good majority.

Perhaps the widest general interest in the elections centered in the remarkable fight for Governor which has been waged in New York State between Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate, who throughout the campaign has had the support of President Roosevelt, and William Randolph Hearst, who has been running as the regular Democratic and Independence League nominee. The latest returns available at the time this is written show that Mr. Hughes, while losing nearly all of the principal cities of the State, was successful by about 60,000 plurality. The rural districts brought about the Republican victory. In New York City the Tammany-Independence League Judiciary ticket was successful, with possibly one exception, over the candidates named by the nonpartisan "Judiciary nominators."

Massachusetts has re-elected Curtis Guild, Republican, as Governor over District Attorney John B. Moran of Boston, who was the candidate of the Democratic party, the Hearst League and the Prohibitionists. In Chicago it is estimated that the Hearst ticket polled 40,000 votes, but there was a Republican plurality for the State officers. Pennsylvania has elected Stuart, Republican, Governor over a fusion opposition by the usual Republican plurality. Michigan, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Connecticut, Minnesota, Indiana and Wisconsin have given Republican pluralities. Nebraska shows a Republican plurality. Ohio also shows Republican gains over the Patterson vote of last year. For the first time in years the result in Iowa, on the face of the early returns, seemed in doubt.

The constitution of the new State of Oklahoma will be written by Democrats. The Indians voted the Democratic ticket almost solidly. Oklahoma also went strongly Democratic in choosing delegates to the constitutional convention. On the New Mexico-Arizona joint statehood proposition Arizona voted against it, thus defeating the plan.

The Republicans carried Utah, Wyoming and Washington, and seem to have lost Nevada, while both parties claim Colorado. Montana seems to have been carried by the Republicans and Texas takes its usual place in the Democratic column. In Rhode Island, James H. Higgins, Democrat, was elected Governor.

The returns show that the next Congress will be Republican in both branches. The political complexion of the Senate shows a Republican gain of one in Colorado. There are two or three close legislative contests, but they are chiefly between individuals, and the Senate will stand nearly as at present, with fifty-eight Republicans and thirty-two Democrats, leaving a Republican majority of twenty-six. The returns indicate a Republican membership in the House of Representatives of about 227, which is a majority of 68 over the Democrats. This is a decided Republican loss from the results of last year, when they had a majority of 112.

Particular interest, so far as the congressional situation is concerned, has been manifested all over the country in the results in Missouri, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio. The question in Missouri was whether the Republicans could maintain their hold upon the State. The returns indicate that they have not carried enough districts to justify them in claiming that Missouri is now a Republican State and that it will probably cast its electoral vote for a Democratic President next year.

In Pennsylvania, where the heavy loss was anticipated, the result is due to the fact that a fusion ticket, representing both Democrats and Republicans, was in the field in opposition to the regular Penrose Republicans.

In Illinois the Republican losses in the congressional districts were perhaps caused by a return to the normal basis before the McKinley wave of 1904. The situation in Illinois is no different from that of the country at large, and the Democrats have resumed their position as a strong minority party in the House of Representatives. The election of a House of Representatives with a large Republican majority makes practically certain the election of Cannon as Speaker of the House in the Sixtieth Congress.

Congressman Babcock of Wisconsin, formerly chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, failed of election. Congressman J. W. Wadsworth, for many years chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture at Washington, was defeated in the Thirty-fourth New York District. Congressman Nicholas Longworth was re-elected in Cincinnati.

Gov. Davidson, with the Republican State ticket, was elected in Wisconsin. The Governor's plurality is upward of 60,000, and the remainder of the State ticket but little behind, this on one of the lightest votes ever cast. From the returns it is apparent that not much over a two-thirds vote was cast. The apathetic conditions noted before the election were too pronounced to be overcome by the State central committee. The returns from the legislative districts indicate the Republicans will have about the same number in each house as they have had for the past six years, which gives them an overwhelming majority. In Milwaukee District Attorney McGovern was re-elected by a little more than 100 plurality. This was the most bitterly fought contest in the State. McGovern was defeated for the Republican nomination at the primaries and ran as an independent against Boden, his successful competitor. The surprising thing in the contest was the strength shown by the Social Democratic candidate Thiel, and until the final figures were received looked as though he had won. Complete returns for Milwaukee gave Thiel 14,285; McGovern, 13,554, and Boden, Republican, 11,762.

With only about 75 per cent of the vote cast that was recorded two years ago, Gov. Fred M. Warner, Republican, has been re-elected by about 90,000 majority in Michigan, a very heavy gain on his showing of two years ago, when his Democratic opponent made a remarkably strong campaign. The entire Republican State ticket was elected by about the same majorities as last year. Possibly two or three Democrats will gain seats in the Legislature. Michigan will send a solid Republican delegation to Congress, all twelve of the party candidates being safe by easy majorities. The Legislature will choose a Senator to succeed Russell A. Alger, William C. McMillan of Detroit, Republican; William Alden Smith of Grand Rapids and Arthur Hill of Saginaw are the favorites, with Congressman Townsend the dark horse.

PENNSYLVANIA. The Republicans won a sweeping victory in Pennsylvania. Edwin S. Stuart, Republican, for Governor, was elected by 60,000 plurality over Lewis Emery, Jr., Democratic and Lincoln party candidate. In Philadelphia the old Republican organization was also victorious. Apparently the next Legislature will be largely Republican in both branches. The Democrats are believed to have gained four or five Congressmen in the State. One of them is J. Davis Broadhead, probably elected in the Twenty-sixth District over G. A. Schneebeli, Republican. Broadhead is a nephew of the late Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy.

VERMONT. At the Vermont State election held Sept. 4 the Republican ticket, headed by Fletcher D. Proctor, son of Senator Redfield Proctor, won handsily. The majority, 15,000 for the ticket, was the usual off-year Republican figure in the State.

SOUTH DAKOTA. Owing to the light vote cast in the State the Republicans carried South Dakota by 25,000 to 35,000 plurality, a falling off of from 15,000 to 20,000 from the vote of two years ago. Philo Hall and William H. Parker, Republicans, were elected Congressmen at large.

PLURALITIES IN STATES.

States.	1906	1904	1902
Alabama	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Arkansas	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
California	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Colorado	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Connecticut	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Delaware	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Florida	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Georgia	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Idaho	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Illinois	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Indiana	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Iowa	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Kansas	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Kentucky	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Louisiana	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Maine	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Maryland	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Mass.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Mich.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Minn.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Miss.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Mont.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Nebr.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Nev.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
N. Ham.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
N. J.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
N. Y.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
N. D.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Ohio	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Ore.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Penn.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
R. I.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
S. D.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Tenn.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Tex.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Utah	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Verm.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Wash.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
W. Va.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Wis.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Wyom.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.

Result in doubt. Plurality unknown. Governor Democrat; others Republican.

ILLINOIS.

The Illinois Republican State ticket was elected with a plurality of 120,000 for John F. Smith. Cook county furnishing 50,000. All the Republican State candidates were successful. Smith, running a little behind Francis C. Blair for superintendent of instruction, who has a plurality of 120,000, according to first returns—the largest Republican plurality ever given in an off-year election, with one exception. A total of 825,000 votes were cast throughout the State—the smallest vote cast in a State election in fourteen years, and 251,000 less than in the presidential election of Nov. 8, 1904. The Republican plurality of 125,000 shows a falling off as compared with the extraordinary plurality of 290,000 given Gov. Deneen two years ago. Congressional vote. The Democrats have gained back some of the districts which this Roosevelt vote took from them. Congressman Henry T. Rainey, the only Illinois Democrat in the Fifty-ninth Congress, was re-elected. Ben F. Caldwell, the Democrat defeated two years ago by Zeno Rives, the young Republican of Litchfield, defeated for re-election. Grover, the Twenty-third district Foster, Democrat, was elected over Congressman Dickson. These, with the district regained in Chicago, give back to the Democrats three of the districts they lost in 1904, and the Illinois congressional delegation stands twenty-one Republicans and nine Democrats. The Republicans in congressional districts were carried by large pluralities. In the Legislature the Republicans will have eighty-nine House members and they have elected twenty-three of the twenty-seven Senators. They had twenty-one of the twenty-four holdover Senators. The joint ballot will re-elect Shelby M. Callum to the United States Senate will poll 133 Republican votes out of 204. There had been no attempt on the part of the Democrats to secure control of either body. A feature of the election was the heavy Prohibition vote. The large vote cast for Will Rees, Grover, Democratic candidate for State Superintendent of Education, was also a surprise to the political managers. Mrs. Grote is the first woman candidate to run for the office in Illinois.

OHIO.

Early returns in Ohio indicate that the Republicans elected Carmel A. Thompson Secretary of State and their entire State ticket. Republican gains in the country precincts more than balanced their losses in the cities. In the congressional fight the Republicans elected twenty candidates while the Democrats carried through. The vote on the Republican judicial ticket in Cincinnati fell below that of the rest of the Republican ticket.

UTAH.